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Spearhead

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ARE THE HUNGRY THIRTIES RETURNING?

How government is murdering British industry

(pages 2 & 3)

Nationalist comment
**WHAT
 WE
 THINK**
 on the month's news

The murder of industry

With unemployment now at 2,162,874 and rising by nearly 100,000 a month, and with factory closures everywhere accelerating, it is not an exaggeration to say that British industry is being murdered by Mrs. Thatcher's Government.

Yet such are the requirements of party politics, this catastrophe has to be presented, in the mainstream of Tory thinking, as the product of an 'enlightened' policy necessary to the long-term recovery of industry in this country. The Prime Minister herself is depicted as a paragon of strength and determination, forcing through an economic programme that is sound and right in the face of many pressures and temptations to deviate from her chosen path, while those who advocate any such deviation are airily dismissed as 'wets' who wish to compromise the grand design for the sake of some momentary relief from the pain.



FRIEDMAN
 Just another financial quack

It all admirably fits the Tory mood in the suburbs and the shires. As Britain has tottered drunkenly through the 3½ decades of the post-war world, plagued by the weak policies of weak leaders, there has developed a longing for a return of the Churchillian approach, with its phrases about 'fighting on the beaches' and 'blood, sweat, toil and tears'. A firm line is demanded — any firm line, regardless of where it is leading, as long as it is firm! The party's policy and image-makers have professionally responded to this mood and expertly projected an aura of patriotism around a policy that is in fact and essence unpatriotic,

as it is directed towards the wholesale destruction of Britain's manufacturing base — and hence what survives of her economic independence.

Tories do not seem to change. A previous generation of them fell suckers to the idea that by opposing German designs in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia we were making a vital stand in defence of Britain and her Empire, and that generation worshipped as a god the man who personified and executed that policy to the ultimate ruin of Britain and Empire — still revering him today, when the consequences of his actions should be plain to all. Having learnt nothing, Torydom today demands that the spirit of Old Winston return to face our contemporary Dunkirk: the prospect of industrial death. Flat-earthers in economics as well as in global strategy, the Tories (or most of them) now stoutly defend a policy of industrial suicide as one essential to industrial survival and recovery.

In all the debate in Parliament and press that has surrounded the Thatcher policies, there has not been even the glimmer of any recognition as to what is really wrong with the British economy, namely that our manufacturing industries cannot be rebuilt so as to become internationally competitive without a protected home market which, as in the case of Japan, will provide basic viability, and that our system for the financing of industry operates in defiance of the most elementary laws of economic life.

In an effort to stop the inflationary spiral, the Government has turned away from Keynes and towards Friedman — not seeming to realise that both are equally exponents of financial quackery, faithful

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to the old Shylock school of monetary management which insists that the banking sector must have its pound of flesh for every Pound Sterling that is created to sponsor production, the only difference being that one version operates on a scale of liberality and the other on a scale of stinginess. Under Keynes, the Pounds Sterling are doled out with gay abandon, answering the economy's every demand — with the result that the pounds of flesh owed back climb to astronomical proportions. Under Friedman, the Pounds Sterling are strictly rationed; there are less pounds of flesh to pay back to Shylock but there is correspondingly less flesh from which those pounds can be cut. The end result is that the productive sector — the only sector of the economy that should really count — becomes emaciated to the bone.

Cut-back of investment

The Government insists that money for industrial investment must be cut back because to do otherwise will set inflation on the increase again. In pursuit of this policy, it imposes an impossibly high lending rate.

But this is assuming that such money can only be raised by borrowing it from the banks and paying it back at interest — the usual tribute to Shylock. Why indeed can that money not be created as a free gift to the economy by the Government and spent into circulation as a portion of public expenditure whereby it may reach industry directly in the form of aid to nationalised firms and indirectly by way of the tax burden that it will lift from private ones?

But that is just printing money, the orthodox 'economist' will exclaim — that surely will make inflation worse, not better!

Such a protest only betrays the fact that economic orthodoxy is in the same straight-jacket as religious orthodoxy was before the vindication of Copernicus and Galileo. The 'printing' of money is only inflationary if it is not matched by an increase in the productive forces of the nation. If £10 billion is created by the Government tomorrow by the simple process of 'printing' it but that £10 billion enables industry within the following year to produce £10 billion worth of real wealth by means of the investment and purchasing power that it releases, no inflation is thereby caused.

On the other hand, the orthodox system of financial growth amounts equally to the 'printing' of money in so far as money is 'lent' into circulation which previously did not exist. The difference is that from the new wealth that this money enables industry to create must be subtracted the interest due to the bankers who made the 'loan'. As that interest becomes written into the

prices of all goods and services that form a part of the new wealth created, such an increase of money is inevitably inflationary.

The Thatcher Government, alarmed at the rate of inflation resulting from this very practice, has neither the wit nor will to apply the sensible alternative, which is to make extra money for economic growth available interest-free, but instead is simply administering more limited doses of the same poison: money lent at high rates of interest which industry cannot afford. That is not strength and resolution; it is sheer economic gobbledygook, concocted by people who clearly have either not the faintest idea of the basic meaning of money — or else are themselves part of the racket by which banksterdom sucks the producer dry.

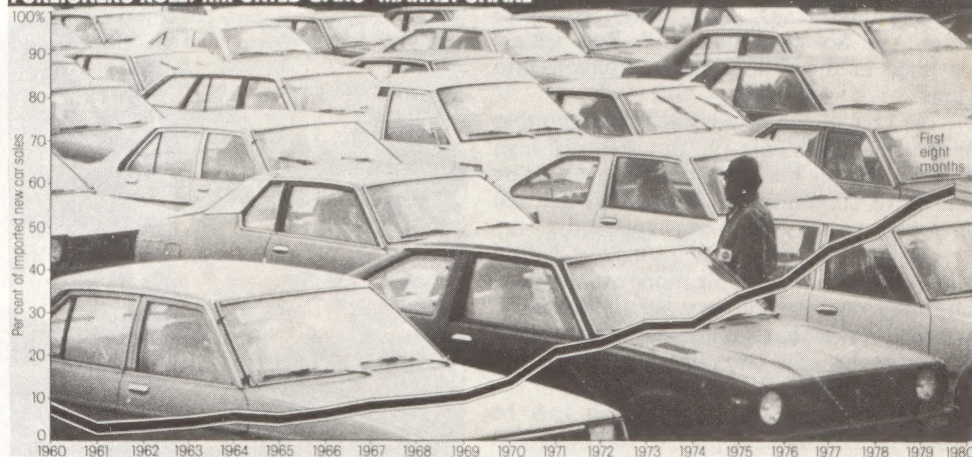
No less a part of this gobbledygook is the idea that in these circumstances industry exposed to the chill blast of free foreign competition in the British market is going

those of our foreign rivals.

Against the background of this no-win situation in which it has placed British industry, the Government has embarked on a quite feeble and wholly inadequate programme for the reform of trade union practices. Never was there a worse time for so doing in the event of the industrial discontent which its job-destroying policies have now engendered. Rather than attempt half-baked policies for trade union reform in the wrong environment, what the Government should have done is go for full-blooded reform in the right environment, i.e. one in which it could make that reform acceptable and thus effective by first winning the confidence and co-operation of the great bulk of moderate trade unionists. As it is, the Government by its policies has placed all the trump cards in the hands of the die-hards in the unions who have a vested interest in resisting reform, so that that policy is doomed to fail also.

One is reminded by Mrs. Thatcher of

FOREIGNERS RULE: IMPORTED CARS' MARKET SHARE



Destruction of the motor industry

to respond to that competition by reinvigorating itself and becoming competitive in return. There just is not the slightest prospect of this happening. To become competitive in world markets, British industry must be assured healthy profits in the home market. In its quest to achieve these it presently has to compete against foreign manufacturing giants as a child or cripple has to compete against an Olympic gold-medallist. Before the latter is possible, the child has to grow up or the cripple must be cured, as the case may be. Protective care is essential in either event. But protective care is something that the Tory Party, as part of the dogma that it has inherited from the Liberal Party of the 19th Century, is determined to treat as if it were the ultimate heresy.

The need for protection is compounded by the fact that North Sea oil exports have made the Pound artificially strong and thereby made British goods expensive abroad and at home in comparison with

the Duke of York, who had ten-thousand men and who marched them up to the top of the hill and marched them down again. Government strategy for the regeneration of the British economy seems to contain just as much sense of direction as indicated in this old nursery rhyme. As long as the Government is able to sustain the impression of being on the march, it seems to matter not too much where and to what purpose it is marching.

No doubt when unemployment hits the 3 million mark, as inevitably it shall in time do, and when even larger areas of industrial Britain become wastelands, as inevitably they will become, we shall still hear the strident voices of the Thatcher faithful urging that we be not tempted into compromises or U-turns but that we keep marching on to the final nemesis, when Britain takes up her begging bowl and joins ranks with the Third World.

VIOLENCE AND CORRUPTION TAKE OVER IN RHODESIA

WESTERN governments understand very well what is happening in Rhodesia — now Zimbabwe — and what is bound to happen quite soon, but they are not telling.

The same can be said about the Western media; reporters and cameramen have been swarming over Zimbabwe for many months; they can see all the ingredients being assembled for an enormous explosion of anarchy and violence — but they are not telling. They confine themselves to the most superficial kind of news reporting — another White farmer murdered here, another half dozen Blacks killed in a shoot-out somewhere else, another hand grenade tossed into a crowded pub with gory consequences.

The big news remains unreported; the story of a ramshackle Marxist state brought into existence by thoroughly unscrupulous Western politicians, with some assistance from the Soviet Union and Red China, destined in the near future to collapse into ruins.

In fact, it can be confidently stated that Western governments and international high finance and big business are now just waiting and have suspended all substantial aid and investment until after it has happened.

What they need and must have before they can come in with big money is stability, and they do not mind very much if stability, when it comes, is established on the ruins of what remains of a once thriving, prosperous and self-sufficient Rhodesia.

The present situation, which can be described as instability-plus, is well described by a familiar Shona saying: **There are too many bulls in the kraal.** With these tribesmen, it stands to reason that there can be no peace and no stability in the "kraal" until there is only one bull in the herd.

Zimbabwe's Black politics still have too many bulls in the kraal. There is Robert Mugabe, nominally head of the present government, Edward Tekere, his minister of manpower, now out on bail on a murder charge, and Joshua Nkomo, minister of internal affairs and also leader of the rival ZAPU party — not to mention quite a few up-and-coming young political bulls who are already pawing the earth and making dangerous noises.

Most people were hopelessly deceived by the results of the UN-supervised elections which made it appear as if Mugabe and his ZANLA forces were decisively on top.

Today the ruling ZANLA party is sharply divided, the main contenders for ultimate power being Mugabe and Tekere who, besides being a cabinet minister, is also secretary-general of ZANLA. Tekere poses a real threat, because he is a wild radical and because, being himself disgruntled and dis-

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satisfied with his share of power in the Mugabe government, he has made himself the hero of thousands of similarly disgruntled former ZANLA terrorists.

"Has Mugabe sold out to the Whites?" the unhappy and frustrated guerillas ask. "The Whites just scribble a few words on a piece of paper, take it to the bank and get as

even been allowed to disregard with contempt all the bail conditions prescribed by the court.

THE BIG BLACK BULLS

Mugabe knows that any action against Tekere could instantly trigger off an explosion of lawlessness and revolt among those 30,000 former ZANLA terrorists, all still armed, and all seething with anger.

The other major element in the present highly explosive situation is Joshua Nkomo,

MUGABE AND HIS SUPPORTERS
For how long will they be behind him?



much money as they like. We've captured the country and the banks are ours — so, why can't we also get money? The Whites still live in good houses and drive about in good cars. Why don't we just take these things?"

That is the thinking of those poor benighted Blacks, who cannot understand that they are mere puppets in a White power struggle.

And it is the thinking of Edward Tekere, the one-time altar boy in Salisbury's great Anglican cathedral. "Why," Tekere asks in effect, "am I now expected to buy a farm? Haven't we fought for and captured this country?"

Tekere and his followers are outraged by the suggestion that he was not acting within his rights in shooting down the manager of the farm he wished to acquire. That will help to explain why the man who is known by the police to have pulled the trigger on the White farmer, Gerald Adams, was quickly let out on bail, was permitted to return at once to his cabinet post and has

leader of the ZAPU party and its ZIPRA forces.

Nkomo does not have at his disposal a huge rabble of armed terrorists like those of ZANLA, but he has something that could prove decisive in any final showdown struggle — 9000 of his best men, most of them highly trained by African standards and well equipped with Soviet weapons, have been left sitting in southern Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia). And there can be no doubt that Nkomo can rely on solid support from the Soviet Union, as well as from sources of high finance in the West, like the giant international company Lonrho and its boss, Mr. Tiny Rowland.

That is another reason why Mugabe has been in no hurry to disarm his own rabble of terrorists — they are just about all that stands between him and an Nkomo seizure of power.

Indeed, it seems as if Mugabe cannot fortify himself in one way without automatically weakening himself in another.

Contd. on opposite page

His own ZANLA terrorists have become a serious embarrassment to him in his efforts to create the kind of stability that will attract foreign aid and investment, but he cannot do without them, either. His decision to bring 17,000 fully armed guerillas into Chitungwezi township on the outskirts of Salisbury is bound to lead to an appalling increase in violence in this densely populated area and will expedite the exodus of Whites — the very people Mugabe needs in sufficient numbers if he is to prevent a complete collapse of his administration.

On the other hand, Mugabe hopes that with these 17,000 armed men so close at hand, he has pre-empted any possible attempt on Nkomo's part to swoop on Salisbury and take over.

A "bull" more dangerous than Nkomo, however, is ZIPRA's Soviet-trained chief-of-staff, Dumiso Dabengwa, who is almost certain to replace the ageing and ailing Nkomo. Meanwhile, Nkomo stands for the forces which today threaten to upset the Mugabe applecart.

Thus, the present Mugabe regime, from which so much was expected after the elections, is threatened simultaneously by internal collapse and a take-over from the north.

Meanwhile, Western governments and big business wait for a restoration of "stability", like vultures waiting until it is quite safe to descend from the trees and begin their feasting.

Writes Aida Parker in *The Citizen*:

"For years London and Washington played catastrophic politics in Rhodesia . . . Kissinger spoke grandly of a one-billion dollar rehabilitation fund. Now in the cold light of reality, Mugabe is asking where that money is; a billion he desperately needs if he is to restore the ravaged countryside, rebuild the national herd, get industry moving, bolster the punished economy. But the official US political boycott of UDI-Rhodesia has now become an unofficial financial boycott. There have been plenty of publicity shots of the US ambassador dishing out cheques for a million here and a million there. But that is all he is likely to hand out in a US domestic recession period.

"Nigeria which did so much to pressure the oil-hungry Anglo-Americans into their dangerous Rhodesian policy has also proved conspicuously reluctant to make up the missing million."

THE PRICE OF 'FREEDOM'

Representatives of big business from all the industrially developed nations have visited Zimbabwe in recent months and all have gone away saying the same thing — nothing can be done until stability has been established. The Japanese stated quite bluntly that they would be interested only if and when there is proof of the existence of a sound economic infrastructure, something they consider impossible if the exodus of

Whites continues.

The Chinese and Saudis have said much the same: they are all most anxious to participate, but first there must be stability.

There is probably no other African country, given its supposed freedom and independence, which contained so many of the ingredients of instability. To start with, only the minority Matabele section of the Black population of Rhodesia ever had experience of anything remotely resembling nationhood, Mashona unity being confined to small tribal groups only tenuously linked. Hence the Mashona, who for "democratic" parliamentary purposes now form the ruling majority, have neither the instinct nor aptitude for any larger form of unity, and least of all for "national unity" as understood in the West.

Secondly, there must be no country in Africa where the Black population finds itself more dependent for its survival and, in particular, for its food, on a settled White population than Zimbabwe. The reason for this is that in Zimbabwe the Whites have created conditions for an increase in the Black population out of all proportion to the Blacks' ability to feed themselves.

At the other end of the extreme is a country like Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) with its richly productive subsistence agriculture, where the departure of the Whites made very little difference and where a few White-run tea estates have sufficed to maintain a simple and inexpensive administration.

To place Rhodesia, with its highly developed mining and secondary industries and its highly sophisticated agricultural system, at the mercy of a rattletrap Black government with no experience of Western-style administration, was just asking for serious trouble.

Not surprisingly, Zimbabwe's situation after the first so-called "free election", is a weird mixture of the macabre and the farcical. Conditions are being created which, for Whites, are quite intolerable.

Consider, for example, the moral situation of White police officers, court officials and even a learned judge, prevented by the prime minister himself from dealing correctly with a criminal like manpower minister Tekere.

How are these people, whose duty it is to preserve law and order, expected to feel when commanded to turn a blind eye to every imaginable form of corruption and abuse of power?

How are the doctors and nurses and health service officials expected to react to the decision of the minister of health, a man once struck off the roll as a doctor, to integrate the most primitive Black medicine-men into the national health services?

At the little town of Umvuma (on the road between Salisbury and Fort Victoria) a crowd of Blacks forced their way into a court-house and freed two of their friends who had been sentenced for public violence. There was nothing the police could do about

it, and there was no sign that the government even wanted to do anything about it. What now is the situation of that magistrate and his staff?

What does the farmer do — this is what is happening all over Zimbabwe — when a group of his labourers inform him that they have constituted themselves a committee of "comrades", with the support and approval of the "party", and that henceforth they will decide what crops are to be planted and when?

What does the small factory owner do when he finds himself unable to discipline any Black member of his staff without becoming involved with a delegation of "comrades" sent by the ZANLA party to help him solve his problems?

What chances are there of continued White participation in attempts to run a parliament when, as happened the other day, all the Black members walk out, breaking the necessary quorum, the moment a White member dares to draw attention to some outrageous government action — like the decision to strip General Peter Walls of his pension and ban him from the country of his birth?

Needless to say, madhouse conditions are nowhere more rife than in the civil service, where the process of "Africanisation" has continued apace ever since a Black government came to power. Many White civil servants have been pushed out and many others have quit voluntarily. Nowhere, however, has the drainage of White know-how and control been more dangerous than in the police.

The White exodus in September was the biggest on record, and there are no signs that it is being slowed down. Some Whites have sweated it out because they wanted their children to complete the end-of-year examinations. Others have hung on while they desperately sought some means of getting part of their hard-earned savings and other assets out of the country — the Krugerrand gold coin sells for more than R\$1500 in Zimbabwe (equivalent to a gold price of about US\$1800 per ounce).

In fact, there are very few Whites left in Zimbabwe (the exceptions being those employed by the mining and industrial giants like Anglo American, Charter Consolidated, Union Carbide, Lonrho, etc.) who are not, in varying degrees, prisoners in the country they helped to build up, unwilling to leave because they do not know where to go, or because they shrink from the prospect of being destitute in some other country.

Almost forgotten in this appalling tragedy of a Rhodesia abandoned by the West to dissolution and disorder, are the thousands of young Rhodesians maimed, blinded or crippled in the bush war, who fill the St. Giles homes and hospitals. As one Rhodesian remarked the other day: "These are the most unlucky of all — more fortunate by Rhodesian standards were the ones who died."

INFANTILE LEFTISM HAS NO PLACE IN BRITISH NATIONALISM

JOHN TYNDALL *examines an unwelcome trend*

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL FRUSTRATION can, for a time at least, deprive all sorts of people of their rational faculties. In the aftermath of the 1979 General Election, in which the vote of the National Front fell some way short of our hopes, we have had to suffer all manner of peculiar political turns taken by people upon whom that event obviously had a traumatic effect.

Some in their panic took to a road which they saw as leading to the Shangri La of political respectability and immunity to media hatred, not seeming to realise that many had taken the same road before them, notably in 1972 and 1976, only to find that that road came to an abrupt dead end somewhere in the remotest regions of the political countryside, stranding its travellers with red faces and without means of getting home.

There are others, it now seems, who have taken a different track but one which equally betrays a state of political St. Vitus dance and which, no less, leads to political no-man's land. The best description that I can give to this fetish is to call it 'National Trotskyism', a weird pot-pourri which combines traditional NF ideas about immigration and race with many socio-economic sentiments that could have been culled from the left-wing of the Labour Party.

Like all other aberrations, this tendency has its own seductive rationale, which shows that its advocates have done some thinking but unfortunately not enough thinking. The Middle Class, it says, is politically cowardly and motivated only by self-interest. Today that self-interest is identified with the multi-national economy just as, in a previous era, it was identified with Britain's imperial grandeur. We should therefore reject and forget that Middle Class (except perhaps for a few of its youth) and turn our almost exclusive attention to the Lower Middle Class and Working Class, who are hardest hit by present conditions and therefore most likely to rally to our banner.

There is some truth and logic in this analysis of the political dispositions of Britain's socio-economic groupings but in the language of those propounding it it is ridiculously over-stated and over-simplified. Let us at least agree that conditions at the lower end of the social scale are at the present time the most conducive to political discontent and rebellion and that there is much evidence that hitherto British

Nationalism has obtained more electoral and active support from that section of society. Let us also agree that in 'Bourgeois' circles there is a disposition towards political timidity and fear of the social (and sometimes career and business) ostracism that can result from identification with a radical and controversial political movement.

But it is the political conclusions that are drawn from this analysis that should cause us the greatest consternation. These conclusions seem to be that, not only should we virtually 'write off' the Middle Class as a serious target for recruitment, but that in the drive to win maximum support from the Working Class we should tailor our policies to an increasingly left-wing specification. We should, shouts one advocate of this doctrine, "have the courage to produce the economic and social policies free from the threadbare 'right-wing' shibboleths of yesteryear and which meet the needs and aspirations of that section of the British people with most reason to demand a change..."

Now if the 'right-wing shibboleths' being referred to are the free-trade and free-market philosophies that have been borrowed by the present Tory Party from the old Liberal Party, few of us would disagree — except to say that these should be rejected, not because they are offensive to a particular class in British society, but because they are bad for Britain as a whole. However, I know very well that this is not what is in the mind of the spokesman. I know that he is referring to policies different, not just from Toryism, but from anything previously adopted by the National Front, and the inference that we must draw from his words is that previous NF policies incorporated 'threadbare right-wing shibboleths' which must now be done away with.

'SHIBBOLETHS'

In the article in which this jargon was used there was no specification as to what these 'right-wing shibboleths' were, and perhaps for that reason the significance of the phrase may have escaped the reader. This significance could only be recognised by those such as myself, who have been privy to the numerous policy arguments that have taken place within the NF during the past two or three years — arguments



which revealed how strongly bolshevik sentiments prevail among some of those who set themselves up as the ideological conscience of the party.

Perhaps if I recall some of these arguments here, our readers may grasp what I mean.

One argument revolved around the question of what should be our approach to the reform of trade unions. To my assertion that the contemporary trade union movement in Britain represented a mafia of corruption and intimidation that was black-mailing the British public and holding British industry back in the 19th Century — and that therefore it required a tough and uncompromising programme of reform far beyond anything contemplated by the wet and woolly Mr. Prior, the reply was made that I was exhibiting a typically 'Middle Class' and 'Tory' attitude and that what I proposed would "antagonise the workers" and was even "anti-Working Class". That the 'Working Class' was the section of society that had most of all to gain by a thorough reform of trade unions seemed to be lost on those with whom I was arguing, and I well recall thinking that the language they were speaking was worthy of 'Militant Tendency' or the SWP.

On another occasion there was a heated argument about Housing. I advanced the proposition that Labour's Rent Act was ludicrously biased against the private landlord and that it was taking all the incentive out of private letting and in consequence creating a shortage of accommodation to let that was damaging to the would-be tenant

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The Salvation of Capitalism is NOT a National Front Objective

RHODESIA . . .

WHITE DEFEAT-CAPITALIST VICTORY

KEEP BRITAIN OUT OF CAPITALIST WARS
CAPITALIST AXIS Big Business Destroys British Jobs

as well. I said that only by making private letting an attractive proposition once again to the landlord could we create a market in housing accommodation in which a sensible balance was struck between the landlord and tenant interests — which in any sane appreciation of Housing are the same.

This analysis was greeted by screams that it was a typically 'Tory' and 'reactionary' one and would, if adopted by the NF, be regarded as branding our party as an instrument of the 'landlord class'.

A further argument that I recall occurred when it was proposed that the NF should consider placing itself in opposition to hereditary wealth. I vigorously opposed this proposition then, as I oppose it now, but it seems that it is one that has caught on in party circles. Just listen to this piece of Marxist-Leninist ranting from a publication which purports to be associated with the National Front and whose editorial staff of three includes two current members of the NF Directorate:-

"We don't object to people enjoying money they have earned by their own hard work, but poncing aristocrats and 'heirs' have no right to live it up on the ill-gotten(?) gains of antedeluvian warlords who happened to kiss the right backside in some mediaeval power struggle or Victorian plutocrats who waxed fat on the sweated labour of British men, women and children, and still are doing it. When we come to power we will put an end to these scroungers. . . we will make them earn their keep by finding them an honest day's work at whatever job their talents fit them for, be it only digging roads or shovelling sewage."

Having got over the surprise news that the antedeluvian and mediaeval periods ran parallel with each other, we might comment on the substance of what is said here. It goes without saying of course that there are those who inherit wealth who do not deserve to do so and abuse that inheritance

with no benefit to the community, but this is an unfortunate price that we have to pay for the institution of Inheritance itself. In every great era of political, imperial and cultural development of the European nations there has been a strong and well-established hereditary class that has played a major role in that development, from the Medicis of Renaissance Italy, through the Prussian Junkers and Royal Houses of Germany to the landed gentry of 17th, 18th and early 19th Century Britain. The precise asset of Aristocracy and Inheritance is that it achieves a marriage between often (though not always) high genetic endowments and the financial security that makes possible a life of dedication to public service by people unlikely to be 'bought'. It is for this reason, and for no other, that the One-World Communist conspiracy is implacably hostile to Aristocracy and a prosperous and secure Middle Class — it hates the existence of any society of gifted people bred in an enduring tradition who are able to be independent of the patronage of the revolutionary modern state and its concomitant institutions of Money Power and Party.

There is a story, perhaps apocryphal, of one of the Paris Rothschilds who found that his valet had been imbued with Socialist ideas, and said to him: "So you think all wealth in France should be equally divided? Well, I have calculated what your share would be under such an arrangement, and I will give it to you at once. Here it is! Whereupon he handed the man a five-franc piece.

MINUTE PERCENTAGE

Apocryphal or not, the story makes the point adequately enough. Even in an age, such as the present one, when the classes living on hereditary wealth seem to produce more than their usual share of drones and decadents, were all the wealth that these drones and decadents squander on themselves to be added up and then distributed among

HEADINGS THAT TELL THE STORY
Here is a selection of headings of articles that have featured prominently of late in publications connected with the National Front. Not all of the contents of the articles in question could be objected to but the choice of headings illustrates the direction in which the writers are pitching their appeal.

the toiling classes of Britain it would only make the minutest percentageworth of difference to the living standards of the average recipient family; if the standards of those classes are not what they should be, it is because of the faults in Britain's system of wealth production, not because of the indulgences of the aristocratic few.

These simple historical and economic facts, however, seem to be lost on the young (and not so young) Red Guards who seem today to have acquired a prominent voice in the exposition of party doctrine in the National Front.

Not only is this left-wing trend wrong in principle, it is, in addition to that, tactically stupid. It totally miscalculates the size and voting strength of the Middle Classes that it chooses to write off, and it presupposes an attractiveness of left-wing ideas to the 'Working Classes' that exists more in the legend than in the reality. It is a well established fact that not far off half of the trade unionists in this country vote Conservative. . . If that leaves a substantial number voting Labour, I would submit that this is not out of aversion to 'right-wing' ideology as such but is simply a product of family tradition, fuelled by the memory of harsh times suffered under Tory governments carrying out, not Conservative, but Liberal economic policies.

It is my observation that the average British working man, provided that he himself has the opportunity to get a decent job at a decent wage, does not resent the social and economic divide that separates him from Gentry and Bourgeoisie, does not res-

Contd. overleaf

LEFT-WING INFANTILISM

(Contd. from previous page)

ent the entrepreneur and does not resent profit, does not brood at great length into his beer about landowners who live on one form of unearned income while admiring pools-winners, expert punters and social security spongers who live on another form of unearned income, does not share what has succinctly been called "the universal ache of envy".

This ache of envy, I am certain, is a psychiatric phenomenon widely found in a certain species that seems to gravitate to the active ranks of British Socialism. This species is sometimes, though by no means always, of Working Class origin. It is distinguished, not so much by social background as by a particular trait of personality in which the dominant feature is an inferiority complex. Its best satirical figure is the Stretchford North MP, Arthur Grudge, famed in the Peter Simple column of the Daily Telegraph. In real life it walks in the persons of Joe Ashton, Arthur Scargill, Clive Jenkins, Neil Kinnock, Sid Weighill and, perhaps above all, Dennis Skinner — to name but a few.

The language that I now detect in some circles of the National Front is the language, not of people who have addressed themselves seriously and carefully to the long-term requirements of party political strategy — as they would claim, but of a mentality whose cousins are to be found in among the people whom I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Combined with this, I think, is a strictly emotional exasperation with the present lack of national fervour among Britain's better educated and better paid — an understandable emotion but not, I would stress, a basis on which to project the future political development of a party operating in an increasingly deproletarianised country.

YAHOO BRIGADE

There is another element in this thinking. It is the bellow of the yahoo brigade that is attracted to rebellion for rebellion's sake; that fawns on 'punks' and 'rockers', not so much as a tactical ploy as a token of natural spiritual kinship; that orientates itself towards the dregs and dreg-values because that is the realm in which one can be an inadequate and still be a little king (or queen).

Reverting back to the fulminations against "threadbare right-wing shibboleths", these were in fact part of an article whose title and chief theme was: "The salvation of Capitalism is NOT a National Front objective". Reading through recent

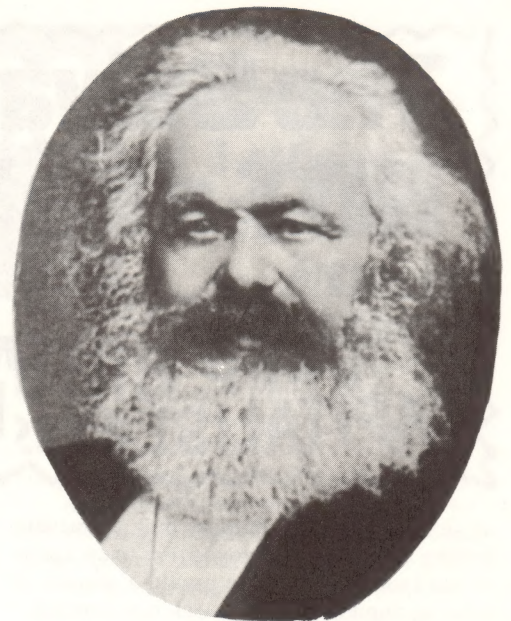
literature published by or in support of the NF, I find that this reflects a noticeable trend. On page after page and in headline after headline we see condemnation of 'Capitalism' and 'Capitalists'. Now if the object of all this is to assert that the party does not support the Capitalist system in its present form, with its enslavement to the multi-national conglomerates and monopolies and the usurious practices of international finance, then the writers are saying nothing whatever that is new. This always was the position of the National Front, both during the years of my leadership and previously. I myself was the principal author of a party booklet called Beyond Capitalism and Socialism in which I argued that both these systems, as we know them today, are inadequate to meet the demands of national economic survival in the 20th Century.

There is nothing wrong with a regular reiteration of this theme, and if the purpose of these polemicists was merely to supply that all would be well. But I do not notice among their writings any comparable condemnation of the failures and futilities of 'Socialism', British trade unionism and economic egalitarianism. Nearly all their ire seems to be concentrated on Capital and it is for this reason that I diagnose in their utterances a distinct trend leftwards in party thinking.

Again, I am guided in this assessment by my memory of past arguments with some of those involved. In these arguments attacks on 'Capitalists' and merchants of 'Greed' were constantly spewing forth, and after a while I formed the impression that behind them was something rather more than just opposition to the Rockefellers and Rothschilds and their international system — something which amounted to a resentment and hatred of anyone and everyone capable of founding and running a successful business.

This same resentment can manifest itself in another form, which constitutes an equally important strand in National Trotskyism. This is the tendency to deprecate the concept of individual leadership and to submerge all power and responsibility in the anonymity of committees. It is noteworthy that those who most vociferously agitate for left-wing socio-economic policies have been in the forefront of opposition to any moves away from collective and towards a more personal leadership of the party. Dislike of leaders in industry seems to go in tandem with dislike of leaders in politics, and both have their spiritual roots in the Left.

This leftward drift in the National Front is not new. A similar trend was noticeable around 1975, when another faction of National Trotskyites took control of the party for a short time and used in particular the party's then newspaper Britain First to prop-



KARL MARX

Would thoroughly approve of some of the current NF language.

agate a weird jumble of left-liberal doctrines under the label of 'Democratic Nationalism'. Eventually this provoked a firm reaction on the part of the party's hard-line Nationalists which was admirably expressed in an article which appeared at the end of 1975 in Spearhead. The writer, he said of himself, had joined the National Front 5 years previously with the feeling that: "Here is the very last enclave, the sole remaining organisation where left-wing thinking of any sort has totally failed to penetrate." But, he asked, could one say the same anymore? Within the NF recently, he continued:-

"... there has appeared an influential school of thought that is clearly imbued with the ideology of the left, and which expresses this ideology in the language of crypto-Marxism."

The writer then went on to castigate in particular the leftist tendency of downgrading the principle of personal leadership and pushing to extremes the internal liberal democratisation of the party, and in this regard his comments are interesting. Speaking of the NF leftists' advocacy of 'collective leadership', he asked:-

"Does anyone seriously suppose that nations have been led to greatness by men who merely convened and chaired the meetings of a committee?... History... is not made by the masses but by the elite and by the outstanding individual. Those people whose infatuation with 'democracy' has gone so far as to blind them to this fundamental

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truth are people who simply do not belong in the National Front."

Reading these words 5 years later, I can only regret that the sound commonsense of the writer seems now to have deserted him, for he is currently the Editor of a party journal in which much of this left-wing claptrap is being rehashed and in which appeared the anti-Capitalist article to which I have referred earlier. He is also now the party's Deputy Chairman. Does he feel, like Mr. Callaghan, a certain impotence to reverse the trend he now sees around him? And is he, like the recently retired Labour Leader, too tired or too frightened to fight his party's new generation of left militants?

Whatever the answer to these questions, I can only state that when at the beginning of last year I sought to introduce constitutional changes which would have made the head of the party something more than a mere convener and Chairman of committee meetings and give him proper power to lead effectively, this man closed ranks with the Red Guards in opposition to me. Strange, isn't it, how some people under the influence of a particular ideological environment — or perhaps in circumstances that seem to dictate expediency — can so readily swap their principles!

OUR DUTY

These developments impose upon the New National Front an extra duty, in addition to those about which we have spoken in previous issues this year: to make a stand against leftism within the Nationalist Movement whenever and however it manifests itself.

We are, or should be, a party that is neither of the left nor the right, neither of the Working Class nor the Middle or Upper Classes, but a national party of all the British people — and one in which the left-wing disease of class warfare should be fought like the plague.

That this infection can catch on twice in a period of 5 years, and on the second occasion be tolerated (if not positively promoted) by some of those who opposed it on the first, just underlines the need for it to be dealt with with an iron hand whenever it appears. Quite plainly, no such iron hand is discernable on the present NF Directorate — which is not too surprising in view of the fact that on that body of 20 everyone's vote is as good as everyone else's and no one can truly be regarded as in charge. As always in history, Liberalism is the mid-wife of Anarchy and Anarchy in turn is the mid-wife of Communism.

And Communism is Communism — whether its emphasis is national or international. Let's keep it out of our movement — now and for all time!

BLACK RAMPAGES IN GLOUCESTER HUSHED UP

Police ordered to use kid gloves

The traditionally peaceful old city of Gloucester, on the edge of the Cotswolds, is fast becoming a major centre of race violence — although the general British public has been allowed to know little or nothing of this fact from a reading of its national newspapers.

And not the least disturbing aspect of this violence is that the local police, obviously acting on orders from higher authority, are giving what many local folk believe to be kid-glove treatment to the young Black thugs responsible.

Race trouble is not new to Gloucester. Exactly 11 years ago this month Spearhead devoted a front-page headline to the way in which there had been a 'hushing up' by the national news media of rioting there when a gang of West Indians went on a rampage of destruction following a party. It ended with seven policemen being admitted to hospital.

Then in October of this year there was a new outbreak. This began when police went to a cafe to arrest two Black youths who had been suspected of committing a crime a short time earlier the same day. After one of the youths had been apprehended, a mob tried to prevent the arrest of the other. Soon after this, a crowd of 30 Blacks were seen throwing missiles at police and police vehicles. The police, heavily outnumbered, made a tactical withdrawal and then later returned with reinforcements.

Even with these reinforcements, however, they did not do as they should have done: move in and arrest the Black mobsters; instead there was a stalemate situation while the police stood confronting the Blacks as the latter stood in a group a few yards away, with a transistor radio playing full blast. Eventually an Asian Community Relations officer was called in who talked to the Blacks and told them that if they went home the police would do likewise. Later a police spokesman told the press that there had been no arrests and that none were anticipated!

So we have now reached the quite incredible situation in Britain of 1980 where a mob can stone the police and attack their vehicles — and get away with it scot-free quite clearly for the sole reason that the members of the mob are Black!

According to liberal sociological theory, this soft reaction of the police towards the Black thugs should have improved the relations between police and Blacks in the city and prevented a recurrence of the trouble, but in fact the very opposite happened.

Just over a month later, in November, a far worse riot occurred. The Blacks, feeling from their previous experience that they could get away with anything, went on the rampage again in the city of Gloucester. Once again the trouble began when police went to arrest a Black youth in the Eastgate shopping precinct. They soon found themselves face-to-face with a mainly Black mob of about 80. The mob let fly with scores of empty bottles and the police detachment of 20 withdrew. No effort to arrest the mobsters was made and this time no reinforcements were brought up. The Blacks were allowed to make their way to a nearby park and disperse.

This time local residents had had enough and angrily accused the police of letting the Blacks off and failing to protect local citizens, some of whom had been subjected to a terrifying ordeal by the Blacks. Said fuel merchant John Orpin:

"The road was a sea of glass. Women in cars were crying and we took some inside the house. I felt sorry for the police; I think they have been told not to cause a confrontation with Black youths."

Mrs. Edna Cresswell, who runs a fish and chip shop in the street, said:

"The police did not seem to do anything. They even retreated at one stage. It appeared they deliberately held back."

Her husband Gilbert said:

"The police should have gone in and arrested them all. If they had been White youths, they would have done. There were police there. Why were there no arrests?"

Indeed there had been some arrests but, as if in confirmation of what Mr. Cresswell had said, they were only of Whites — although nearly the whole of the mob was Black.

Two days later, and following further enquiries, some more arrests were made — this time including some Blacks. This was obviously a move made in reaction to the anger of local White residents and not intended beforehand.

These incidents, which should have made national news, were only brought to our attention in the Western Daily Press.

SO IT'S ALL A MASONIC PLOT!

WHEN THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT was launched in June of this year, the issues that had led to this action were fully outlined and explained in the columns of *Spearhead*. On these issues we were, as is well known, opposed by a majority of the NF National Directorate.

Straightaway the representatives of the Directorate, instead of standing up and debating these issues with us before the party in a manly fashion, adopted the tactics of sidetracking the issues and introducing a series of non-issues presumably intended to deflect the attention of the party's followers from the central essence of the conflict. One such non-issue — or perhaps I should refer to it as a red herring — is Freemasonry.

Behind the stand against homosexuals in the National Front, so the argument goes, is a sinister plot hatched by freemasons in an effort to split and destroy the party. In one quite comical version of this story, I myself am supposed to have been inducted into the masonic lodges, while in another I am alleged to have fallen under masonic influence.

My first inclination is to fall about laughing at this quite childish gibberish but, just in case there are people around who are disposed to listen to it, it is perhaps best that the record is put straight and we get the freemasonry issue into proper perspective.

I opposed a resolution put before the party AGM some short time back which stipulated that freemasons should not be able to hold office on the party's Directorate. I did so, not because I am a freemason myself or have any intention of so being, but because I recognised two essential features of the resolution which stamped it as being against the party interest.

The first was that it would result in a needless addition to the party's already long list of enemies within British society — in the form of the many thousands of our fellow countrymen who are members of masonic lodges for no sinister political intent and who are perfectly sincere and genuine British patriots whose support ultimately we are going to need if we are to achieve political success.

In the second place I recognised the intention of the resolution for what it was: the pursuit of a certain private vendetta

within the party by certain people and against certain other people who just happened to be masons. The thing stank of humbug because, in truth, it was not masonry as such that was being opposed but certain individuals — attacked under the smokescreen of a self-righteous attack on masonry as an institution.

Since this resolution was proposed, and defeated, at an AGM, the campaign against masonry has continued in other forms, and the latest manifestation of it is an article in the National Front's new theoretical journal entitled 'Freemasonry: on the level?'. In the light of these developments it is important, I feel, that nationalists should understand the undercurrents behind them and at the same time to get the issue of freemasonry in perspective.

WRONG MOVE

I well remember discussing the freemason issue with A. K. Chesterton many years ago when he was Chairman of the NF. A. K. was as well informed on the history of masonry as almost anyone, having fully studied the role of certain masonic lodges and sects in bringing about political upheavals on the European Continent, notably the French Revolution. He expressed to me the belief that it would be a very wrong move for the NF to adopt an attitude hostile to freemasonry in this country, in the first place because British and Anglo-Saxon masonry is of an altogether different order to that of Continental masonry, being much less politically committed; and in the second place because, to whatever extent British freemasonry is immersed in politics, this immersion only involves those at the highest levels of initiation, who are few in number and whose activities are totally unknown to the ordinary member of his local lodge.

Those who advocate that Nationalists in this country should adopt a hostile stance towards masonry and masons are fond of quoting from works on the subject written by Nesta Webster, notably *Secret Societies and Subversive Movements* and *World Revolution*, books which comprehensively document the role of masonic orders in European politics. What is not so often quoted is what Mrs. Webster had to say about freemasonry in this country, namely that:-

There is no homosexual problem in the National Front. It was all a figment of our imagination. Where lies the blame? Why, with a sinister conspiracy of freemasons! This is the tale now being told by the members and supporters of the NF Directorate. In this article JOHN TYNDALL demolishes a silly and puerile myth and says a word about masonry and Nationalism.

"...Freemasonry in England had developed along quite different lines... although French Freemasonry of the *Grande Loge Nationale* derived from one of the same sources — the *Confrerie of the Rose Croix* — and received in 1740 charters from the Grand Lodge of London (founded in 1717), the two Orders must not be confounded. The craft masonry of Britain, which was largely a development of the real guild of working masons, has always retained the spirit of brotherly association and general benevolence which animated its founders, and has adhered throughout to the principle that 'nothing touching religion or government shall ever be spoken of in the Lodge'."

This statement, which I quote from the 2nd Chapter of *World Revolution*, will of course be disputed by those who will say that it represents only the overt side of British freemasonry that is known to the average lodge member and that in the higher degrees there is a real and tangible political involvement. This may well be so — at the present moment we have no certain way of knowing. But even if it is so, this places freemasonry on no different level than Britain's trade unions, churches and business community. Indeed it is possible to establish that at the top level of just about all large and powerful institutions in this country there is a strong political influence and motivation and that furthermore this influence and motivation is orientated towards internationalist and one-world objectives. Are we on this account to say that every professing Christian and churchgoer, every trade union member and every businessman in this country should be regarded with suspicion by the Nationalist movement as a potential enemy; that if such people join the ranks of Nationalist parties they should be regarded as doing so for subversive purposes and that therefore they should be barred from holding any positions in those parties? The whole idea is ludicrous, for it can straightaway be seen as

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cutting the Nationalist movement off from the great majority of public-spirited and enterprising citizens of this country: the essential bricks and mortar of any active political party, not to say a vital element in the mobilising of the nation's electoral votes.

Leaving aside the institutions I have just mentioned, let us come to another: the British Legion. It is well known that some of the heads of the BL, at both national and local level, have engaged in some of the most vicious attacks on the National Front, and it is quite certain that the hierarchy of that association is no friend of the NF nor of Nationalists of any stripe. Are we then to treat with suspicion, not to say hostility, every party member who is also a British Legion member? If we were to do that, we would be making enemies of most of the hard core of Britain's ex-servicemen who fought with distinction in both World Wars. If we find that there are things about the British Legion that are wrong, just as there are things about the trade unions and Church that are wrong, we should welcome the fact that we have some members among the ranks, able, later if not now, to use their influence to get things changed.

Two other criticisms are often made of masonry, with which I should deal here. One concerns the secrecy of many of its practices, which leads many to believe that it operates in an atmosphere of conspiracy. The other relates to the assistance given by masons to one another in the furtherance of their businesses and careers — and indeed it may be said in this latter connection that in certain career fields, such as the Police, one's path to promotion can undoubtedly be eased by the fact of one being "on the square".

ELEMENT OF SECRECY

With regard to the element of secrecy, what should concern us here is secrecy used in pursuit of a political objective. One moment's thought will tell us that **all** politics contains the element of secrecy to some degree. What counts is the question of to what purpose — what cause — such secrecy is directed. For instance, let us take the case of the South African Broederbond. This is to all effective purposes a secret society with all the classic hallmarks of a masonic organisation. Not only does it practise secrecy in many of its operations but it exercises its very considerable weight and influence in South African society to secure the promotion of its members and adherents to top positions in South African life.

Notwithstanding that in recent years it has, in common with nearly all South African institutions, been infiltrated by liberal elements, it is still a fact that the

Broederbond has for most of its life exerted a very largely beneficial influence within South Africa, being a force for the furtherance of Nationalism, Patriotism and Racial Solidarity among Afrikaners. Possibly, British South Africans would take a less generous view, saying that the Bond has been too exclusively devoted to the cause of the Afrikaans-speaking section of the White population, but it must be remembered that the Bond was born in a time when that section had a status almost of second-class citizenship in South Africa and the British establishment was doing all it could to advance race-mixing and the power of the Negro and Coloured races. From the point of view of the White Afrikaner, this state of affairs had to be challenged and fought, and it cannot be denied that the Broederbond was a highly effective and necessary instrument to this purpose. In consideration of what that society has achieved for the once oppressed Afrikaner in South Africa, would anyone today complain if a similar society were able to achieve the same things for the presently dispossessed Anglo-Saxon and Celtic community in Britain?

It is often said that those inhabiting glasshouses should not throw stones, and it is amusing to me to hear the present spokesmen and supporters of the NF Directorate condemning masonry when a very real and live form of it is practised within its own ranks. In no institution of which I know is the procedure of advancing and promoting 'friends of the network' more religiously applied than by the network which currently controls the Directorate faction of the NF. One of its representatives once even said to me that this was a good and desirable procedure. I did not argue with him at the time, believing him to be referring to the promotion of hard-line Nationalists — as distinct from potentially disloyal 'populists' and liberals. Later I was to see the masonry of 'the network' put into operation to give a leg up in the party to those part of, or friendly to, the party's Gay Fraternity and to demote and purge from the party those thought to be numbered among its leading opponents. Oh no! It ill-becomes these ladies and gentlemen to be condemning freemasonry when that institution, in its very worst manifestations, prevails in their own affairs.

SUMMARY

In summary, there can be a masonry of Nationalists and patriots, employing masonic or semi-masonic practices in the cause of nation and race; equally, there can be a masonry of internationalists, liberals, Communists or sexual perverts employing those same practices in causes far less commendable. It is not necessarily the practices of masonry themselves that are wrong; it is

the purposes to which masonry can sometimes be dedicated.

Contrary to the rumours broadcast by these puerile people, I myself am not a freemason, and do not intend to become one — in the very unlikely event of my ever being asked. That is my personal preference, just as it is my preference not to listen to some kinds of music and to listen to others. I have some friends who are free-masons, just as I have friends who are trade unionists and churchgoers, and I think none the less of them, and regard them as nonetheless good Nationalists, on these accounts. Accepting that there are people at the highest levels of freemasonry, trade unions and the Church who do not wish us well, it seems childish to me that if such people wished to infiltrate their brethren into the Nationalist movement to do it harm the first thing these brethren would do is conceal their associations, not acknowledge them openly — as have certain freemasons amongst us currently under attack.

I have devoted some length to this article because it deals with a subject that has been given some importance as a result of the way in which it has been abused and exploited as a weapon in the factional warfare currently plaguing the ranks of British Nationalists.

"Divide and conquer" is perhaps the oldest technique in political, as well as other, warfare. No doubt if the perverts and pederasts can get the freemasons and non-freemasons fighting amongst themselves, that will be highly convenient for the perverts and pederasts — a big diversionary red herring will have been thrown out, a smokescreen under cover of which they can continue to institutionalise their obnoxious and poisonous lifestyle and practices within the Nationalist movement.

But they won't get away with it. Nationalists are not as stupid as they seem to think.

PARIS BOMB: JEW ARRESTED

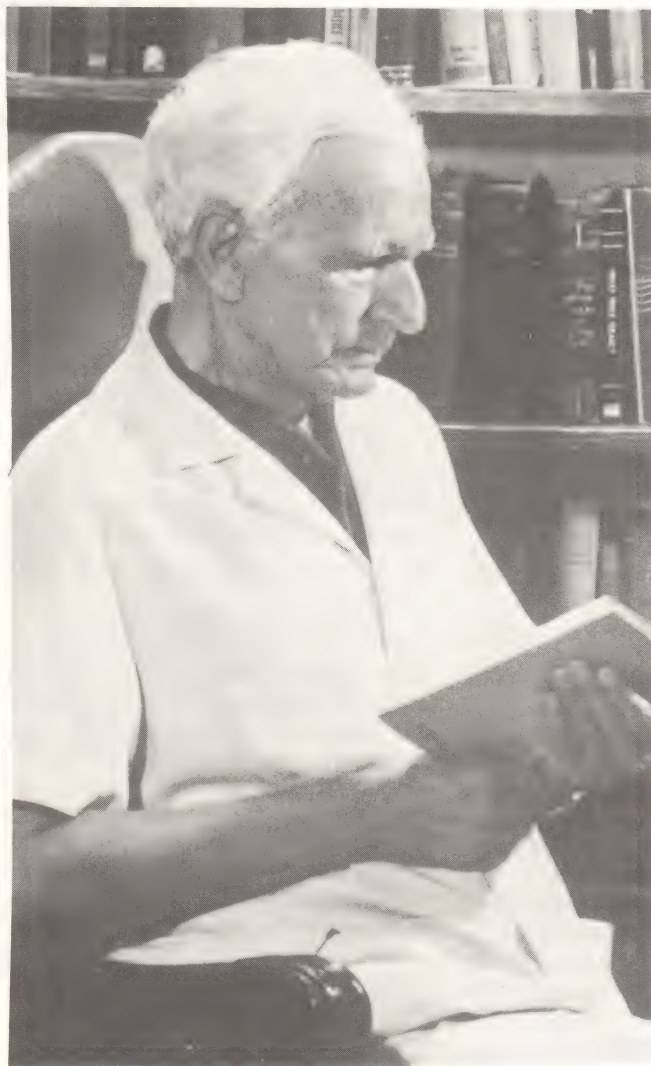
Jean-Yves Pellay, a French Jew, has just acknowledged how he joined an alleged 'Nazi' group called FANE in order to promote activities that would discredit it. When a Paris synagogue was attacked with bombs a few weeks ago, Pellay said, he telephoned the press to say that FANE had been responsible but in fact the claim of its responsibility had been invented by him. FANE, he said, would not have been capable of such an attack.

The Paris police have now arrested Pellay.

This development strengthens the case put forward in Spearhead last month concerning the probable forces behind the so-called 'Nazi' bombings.

Forward the Extremists!

by A. K. Chesterton



A. K. CHESTERTON (pictured above) was the Founder and first Chairman of the National Front. He was also the Founder of the highly informative patriotic newsletter *CANDOUR*, in which he wrote many articles which have inspired and guided later generations of British Nationalists. This article was first published in the February 1970 issue of *CANDOUR* but its message is no less applicable today than to the time when it first appeared. We print the article in memory of Mr. Chesterton and with acknowledgements to *CANDOUR*, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.

EVERY winter I am ordered abroad by my doctor and as I have many friends in South Africa it is there that I spend my time until returning to England in the Spring. Invariably I meet Britons who reside at the Cape and who, harbouring delightful visions of the land of their birth, save up money to go back on holiday, which they do with a sense of great expectation. During

recent years those I have met on their return, almost without exception, have spoken of their experiences with a look of sadness, mixed with consternation, on their faces.

"Things are very different now," they say. "It might almost be a foreign country. We shall never be tempted to go there again. We had thought of sending our boys to school in England—in fact that had been our idea from the time of their birth—but after our recent visit nothing would induce us to do so."

Seizing on the word 'foreign', I make some remark about coloured immigrants. Those visitors who travelled about the country or sauntered around inner London in the evening or saw the schools disgorging their pupils at the end of the day became well aware of the problem—they could scarcely have failed to do so.

But, they told me, it was not that problem which caused them the greatest concern. What then, I asked, so gravely troubled them?

"It's the English themselves," came the reply. (I do not think the Scots, Welsh and Northern Irish were intended to be excluded from the indictment.) "Whatever can have happened to them? They were once a wonderful people. Now they give every appearance of being a defeated people, a shambling people, a people without the guts to resist being pushed around from morning to night."

HIPPIES TOLERATED

I make some reference to the hippies and am told: "No, it's not the hippies we are talking about, but the people who tolerate the hippies and all the other abortions who throng the streets. The people, moreover, who allow the most preposterous things to be seen and said on television. Such things would be impossible if the British people retained their pride in themselves and their nation."

It will be correctly surmised that I have here summarised in my own words the gist of many conversations, but I do not think any will be found to challenge the overall accuracy of what has been written. That such impressions should be formed makes the heart heavy.

The abiding impression, let there be no doubt of it, is of deep-rooted national decadence and nothing one can say in any way mitigates it.

One such visitor, recently returned, expressed himself vehemently about the rabble which endeavoured to wreck the Springbok Rugby tour. I agreed, but pointed out that the spectators in the stand gave the Boks an uproarious and most sporting welcome.

"Yes," he said. "That is the hell of it. If the people on the inside were the same as the morons yelling on the outside, there would be no Rugby matches and the whole country could be written off as a sink of degeneracy. But the fact that you have a large number

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of big-hearted sportsmen who would be a credit to any nation, and perhaps the best police force in the world, makes one fume that they should apparently be impotent to prevent the image of Great Britain being projected to the world as that of the hippie mob, and not as that of the decent elements—elements who should be able to dominate the national scene. Why don't they?"

That is a question I shall endeavour to answer.

SEEN FROM AFAR

First, however, let me say that the vision of Britain brought back by disillusioned visitors is one that tends to be uppermost in my own mind as I picture the country from a distance of six thousand miles. When working at home I find myself tackling one absurdity or one act of treachery as it arises and sometimes losing sight of the wood for the trees. In other words, I become immersed in the daily round and habituated to the sort of problem each day is likely to bring. Out here, however, I begin to see the picture in its totality and to my sense of humiliation and anger is added a feeling of something very much akin to incredulity.

Can it be true—or simply a horrible nightmare—that the posturing dwarfs elected by a brain-washed public have encouraged the entry into our small islands of people of totally disparate racial stock, and then enacted legislation designed to make criminals of those Britons who, having a preference for sharing their homeland with men and women of their own British breed, resist all ideas of racial integration?

Is it possible that those who recoil in horror and disgust from the thought of such integration see no relation between the creatures who try to enforce the race-mixing and their own election of them to Parliament.

On a more personal level, is it possible that a creature like the Bishop of Stepney (Trevor Huddleston, you may remember) really said that he welcomed with all his heart the entry of large numbers of Blacks whose virility would reanimate our effete British blood and give it fresh vigour? To the European, conscious of his racial identity, and to the African, conscious of his, such teaching was poisonous and foul, and Huddleston, who must have some knowledge of the pitiable world of the half-caste, sinned against both God and man in propagating so vile a doctrine. Who was the irreverent clown trying to please?

Now to try to answer the question as to why the

decent elements in Britain do not drive the unwashed rabble from the British scene. The answer is that they are as brain-washed as those whom they should oust from public view. They are convinced that Wilson as Prime Minister is a cheap joke and that the Labour Government is thoroughly anti-British, with neither of which propositions will I quarrel, but the poor saps believe that all will be made well by putting Edward Heath and a Conservative Government in their place, which is an absurdity.

Well over sixty years ago Hilaire Belloc and my cousin, Cecil Chesterton, exposed the Party game as a sham-fight, and this it has remained—with both sides subservient to the Lords of Finance. If the Labour Party has anything to commend it, it is the fact that it does not pretend to be patriotic, whereas Conservatives, singing Land of Hope and Glory, have sold British interests down pretty well every river in the world.

That part of the Conservative Party which arouses the most scorn in me is the part which claims to be the Right Wing. Most of it belongs to the Monday Club, which sometimes ventures, ever so mildly and with all the tact in the world, to differ from the official leadership on such questions as Rhodesia. The chief concern of its members is that their lily-white fingers should never be spotted by any taint of extremism, which to them is the ultimate disaster, just as respectability is the *sine qua non* of their political being. That is why I despise them.

There is, however, another movement which has taken over the fight—a movement of dedicated extremists. They alone inspire hope.

Extremism does not mean violence, which is the political weapon of the ape. What it does mean is the giving of the whole of oneself and all the time and treasure one can afford, and more than one can afford, to the cause—for us the greatest of earthly causes, which is to rescue the once great British nation from the muddy Stygian depths in which she flounders. Whoever thinks that this task can be undertaken without extreme activity, without getting mud bespattered on hands and cuffs and without being called many nasty names, is a weakling, a political flaneur whose only service is to keep a hundred miles away from the battlefield. Forward the Extremists!

Let those who really mean business get down to the job in hand and never mind the smears. The personal reward is nil. The national award will be superb.

CRY FOR ENGLAND

by Norman Fryer

Oh! Cry now for England that once was so brave.
Let your tears fall on her anonymous grave.
Oh! Weep for your children, your grandchildren too.
Oh! Stout men of England, what has happened to you?

There once was a time when you'd fight to the death
To maintain your freedom to the very last breath.
But weep now for those yet to those yet to be born.
Cry out your tears while there's still time to mourn.

(WITH EDITOR'S APOLOGIES TO SCOTLAND,
WALES AND ULSTER)

For what will you leave them if you procrstinate?
You won't leave them this England, and it's you they will hate;
They'll hate you for losing the will to survive,
And for showing the world that you're just half alive.

They'll never be taught the things we achieved,
The standards we set or the laws we conceived.
But they still have a chance — if you look to the RIGHT!
Take up the sword for the right to be WHITE!

SOME EARLY PLOTTERS OF UNITED EUROPE

Last of a series
of 3 articles by
R. Squier Ball

IN AN EARLIER PART of this series on the origins of the Common Market movement it was pointed out how the 1920s saw various European politicians and financiers collaborate to found, not only Pan Europa in 1923, but also to make good profits from the rise of Adolf Hitler, as well as from the creation of Bolshevik Russia in 1917.

Lenin and Trotsky were financed and helped to consolidate their hold on Russia by exporting to them 95 per-cent of Russia's technology. This involvement is represented by Max Warburg, of Hamburg, who was at the centre of operations. Other financiers were of course involved too, and their lack of principle, even for Zionist causes, should make us look elsewhere for their guiding motivation. I have suggested that it was, and is, domination of a one-world economic system, in which a one-world government is to be a natural by-product.

If we delve a little further into the activities of the internationalists in the 1920s and 1930s, we discover even more indications of where the United Europe developments of the 1980s are meant to lead. Following the founder of Pan Europa, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, beyond the first 'seed' money from Max Warburg of 60,000 gold marks in 1923 (bear in mind that paper money may devalue in an inflation crisis but gold does not), we find Coudenhove-Kalergi invited by the European centre of the Carnegie Endowment "to deliver a lecture in Paris at the beginning of January 1925 under the chairmanship of Paul Appell, the distinguished rector of the Sorbonne". (p. 106: An idea conquers the world, by Coudenhove-Kalergi, 1953). This event shows the kind of help which Pan Europa received, not only from European sources, but also from the financial elite trying to steer the United States towards the same internationalist goals.

INTERNATIONALIST GOALS

The Carnegie Endowment, if we consult the Cox and Reese U. S. Senate investigations of American private foundations of 1952-53, was the most important such foundation of the period 1909-45 engaged in influencing American foreign policy for its own internationalist goals.

Another interesting aspect of the 1925 lecture at the Sorbonne by Coudenhove-

Kalergi, with Carnegie financing, is that this American foundation is usually grouped with that of Rockefeller and British financial powers anxious to incorporate Europe into an Atlantic super-government which the American-British elite would dominate. But the Carnegie people were broad-minded enough to sponsor Coudenhove-Kalergi then, even though they might have known already that he would become a leading influence sponsoring a more loosely-joined Confeder-



DE GAULLE

Envisaged 'Europe' stretching from Atlantic to Urals

acy of European nations, rather than a centralised Federal Union. The explanation is that at that point in the 1920s the Carnegie people were more anxious to move the theme of European Union into the public domain, into the newspapers and into everyday discussion in the intellectual world, rather than to choose sides.

About 13 years later, when Coudenhove-Kalergi was obliged to leave Austria to escape Hitler, his fairy Godfather, Max Warburg, came to his assistance once more. This time it wasn't to give him money; it was to provide him with the necessary contacts to lead a life on cushions of silk in North America while waiting for the European conflict to resolve itself. "For Coudenhove-Kalergi's trip to America, Max Warburg stepped in again: two of his brothers, Felix Warburg, the well known

philanthropist, and Paul Warburg, the founder of the Federal Reserve system, had become American citizens. Both were members of the Foreign Policy Association, which organised lecture tours in the U. S. for prominent Europeans." (*ibid*, p. 117)

As a consequence of the assistance by the Warburg brothers in America, Coudenhove-Kalergi was funnelled into the lecture circuit in America and was quickly furnished with a professorship at Columbia University to tide him over till the end of the war.

Just to illustrate a principle which the internationalists always follow, we should note how Coudenhove-Kalergi's first lectures were organised. Instead of picking someone to debate with him who would be, let us say, a Nationalist and America-First representative, such as Charles Lindbergh, the Foreign Policy Association organisers picked Christian Lange, Secretary General of the 'International Peace Movement'. Lange was a peacenik, whereas Coudenhove-Kalergi, as one must now have guessed, was a hawk with regard to Hitler. The result was a debate between two internationalists, and this was supposed to represent the total thinkable way of talking about what was going on in Europe between 1938 and 1945. It was therefore 'unthinkable' to consider allowing Hitler and Stalin to rip each other to pieces at their own expense.

Furthermore, just as the American predecessor to the CIA, the OSS, decided much too often to back Communist resistance groups in France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and Vietnam, so also 'American' global strategy was to flood Russia with lend-lease supplies and to divide up much of the world with Russia into 'spheres of interest' at the Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam meetings.

These decisions meant that, in order for the 'spheres' to have any economic meaning for the financiers who would profit from loans to various countries, 'decolonisation' must become a principle of strategy. And it did! In the years from 1945 to the present, the colonial structures making European countries independent of a world economic system have been largely dismantled.

Contd. on opposite page

SOME EARLY PLOTTERS OF UNITED EUROPE

(Contd. from prev. page)

Another aspect of the World War II survival of Coudenhove-Kalergi and his Pan Europa plans in America is the opportunity given to him to spread his influence in the U.S. himself. The Foreign Policy Association has long had an impressive network of foreign policy study clubs on over 700 university campuses. The information dispensed by its lecturers and by the publications it deigns to recognise have always been compatible with the internationalist goals of other American private organisations, such as the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Institute on Pacific Relations, the American Assembly, Americans for Democratic Action, the League for Industrial Democracy, the United World Federalists (Ronald Reagan used to be one), the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, etc.

INTERLOCKING

The members of these groups have interlocking directorships with such obvious sources of authority and power as the Rockefeller, Morgan, Warburg and Lehmann financial circles. These circles do not ignore the 'spiritual' side of things either, as rueful and long-suffering contributors to churches can testify — churches, that is, caught up in the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches, who are one-world and Communist-orientated. In a word, when one lectures for the Foreign Policy Association, or when one obtains a nice professorship thanks to the intervention of the Warburgs, one is being supported by 'The Establishment', as it is popularly known.

It is also noteworthy that Coudenhove-Kalergi tells us that Paul Warburg was the founder of the U.S. Federal Reserve System. Nationalist critics in the U.S. have claimed this for years but it is nice to have an internationalist admit it. The Federal Reserve System is an elite bunch of twelve private banks in the U.S. that print the U.S. Dollar. Economists argue over whether this power is best held by government or by private banks, and whether the private power to print more paper money than can be backed by tangible assets is the power to destroy the worth of the American Dollar. This is the kind of power that backed Coudenhove-Kalergi in the United States. Again, Coudenhove-Kalergi may have benefitted regardless of his later opposition to an Anglo-American-dominated Atlantic Union, simply because he was an internationalist.

The enumerations and explanations furnished here show that internationalist

circles in North America and Europe have long been willing to finance almost any kind of internationalist endeavour — even if it has meant supporting a Lenin, a Stalin or a super-European propagandist like Coudenhove-Kalergi. The importance of this support should not be ignored, because Coudenhove-Kalergi, for instance, was

very influential with politicians who have shaped modern Europe: Konrad Adenauer, the first Chancellor and spiritual father of modern West Germany, and General Charles De Gaulle, the leader of the so-called 'Europe-for-the-Europeans' movement and advocate of the Europe extending "from the Atlantic to the Urals".

HOW PATHETIC CAN YOU GET?

In dealing with National Front factional troubles, Spearhead has given scant attention to Tony Reed-Herbert's breakaway 'British Democratic Party' because it deserves scant attention. Based almost wholly in the Midlands, this little group, founded on deceit and treachery, has come almost to nothing since it was launched a year ago.

We cannot resist, however, commenting on a recent development in that quarter. Mr. Reed-Herbert, apparently pained by some references to his party in the Communist-Zionist magazine Searchlight, has written to that magazine in protest.

One protest is against the allegation that members of the BDP attended a European rally in Diksmuide, Belgium, but it is the other that is the source of the greatest amusement: this is against the reference in Searchlight to Mr. Reed-Herbert as the 'leader' of the BDP.

Tony R-H hates the word 'leader', as we know of old. Nevertheless, that is the role that he has played in his squalid little enterprise from the outset — whether or not he chooses to hide behind others so as to kid people that the treachery that created the BDP is anything else but mainly of his ins-

piration.

But, according to him, the party "has no leader"; he is merely a 'National Director'. There are several National Directors holding office, he says, and more are anticipated!

So, if you want to be a National Director, the BDP is the party you should join — who knows, you could be one in a matter of weeks, one among dozens perhaps!

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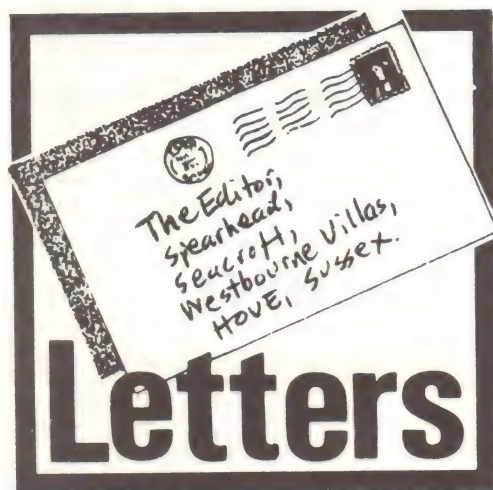
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SIR: With regard to the reprinted article from *League Review*, 'Outlook on the Soviet Union' that appeared in your columns last month, 'Heimdall' overlooks some important differences in his interpretation of Soviet Nationalism.

Firstly, while it may be true that pan-Slavism and the promotion of the White European Russians above Asiatics is a conscious policy in Communist Russia, no real **racial nationalist** with a respect for racial individuality, of whatever people, and with a world racist outlook, would promote race-mixing at any price, even outside his own nation and to further national or imperial aspirations.

Secondly, 'Heimdall' ignores the disastrous situation economically and socially within the Soviet system: imported Western grain and international bank loans keep the economy afloat, while the population itself is kept afloat on a sea of vodka which is reaching epidemic proportions — indeed it is the only form of escapism from the bleak Marxist slave camp that is left in the USSR.

Thirdly, the author of the article is incorrect to compare modern Marxist imperialism with the pre-revolutionary Russia of the Czars. Although there was of course some Russian expansionism, it was usually against the hordes of encroaching Turkey or Asia and not really aimed at undermining the West. There never was a 'World Czarist Conspiracy' — indeed the perpetrators of the present conspiracy received rough justice at the hands of the Czarist governments.

All that 'Heimdall' is saying in his article is that the Russians have had to make some Marxist compromises with common-sense in order to keep their Communist slave ship afloat.

EDDY MORRISON
Leeds

(Editor's note: In fairness to 'Heimdall', it must be stated that acknowledgement of the inefficiency of the Soviet economy was given in the original article but in the

abridgement that we found necessary in our reproduction this part was among the material omitted.)

SIR: One cannot equate Britain with the Land of Oz, and Mrs. Thatcher hardly measures up to being a 'Wizard', let alone a 'wonderful' one. However, we certainly have an abundance of 'Straw Men'.

Mr. Whitelaw qualifies as Straw Man in chief, and when he adopts his 'strong and resolute' face he is sometimes likened to a goldfish.

However, my wife and I think he would be a dead ringer for the character of 'Barney Goo Goo'!

W. S. WOOTTON
Cinderford, Glos.

SIR: If I needed any further confirmation of the rottenness at the top of the old National Front, it was supplied by the choice of members to receive merit awards at the recent AGM.

Although it is true to say that some of those chosen genuinely have earned their awards by years of consistently good service to the party, it is perfectly obvious that this has not been the main criterion in the Directorate's selection.

A number of those awarded have failed to serve the party with any special distinction and indeed some have done positive harm to it. They have quite clearly been picked out because they have been faithful toadies of the Directorate faction.

In some other cases it is possible to see that those awarded have been perceived as possible converts to the New NF and have been given their awards just to keep them sweet and perhaps to feel guilty about 'coming over' lest this seem like ingratitude.

I am not giving my name in this letter because my intention is to stay in my NF branch with a view to bringing the whole branch over with me when I do make the break. Judging by some of the things that my local colleagues have said to me, this will not be too long now.

DISGUSTED

SIR: France seems to be shaping up better than we are to the problem of immigrants and the threat they pose to jobs. The French Government has recently decided to ban all future immigrants and to do everything possible to get rid of those she has.

Said the Government's Labour Secretary: "Not a single foreign worker will be allowed into this country from now on." He was speaking in Eastern France, where he warned Moroccans who have worked for years in the local coal mines that they are no longer welcome and that their contracts will not be renewed at the end of the year.

In a further attempt to get rid of immi-

grants, France has signed an agreement with Algeria to offer Algerian workers free tickets home and about £800 cash if they give up their jobs. About 30,000 Algerians are expected to take advantage of these offers.

Any chance of the British Government taking a leaf out of France's book? Not likely, I should think!

B. HARPER
Formby, Lancs.

SIR: So Michael Foot has now assumed the Labour leadership. Surely this character must have jumped straight out of the Peter Simple column of the *Daily Telegraph*. He strikes me as more like a mad professor than a credible leader of a political party.

While Foot is a lefty, there seems no evidence that he is a 'nasty lefty'. It is probable that he will be just the pliant tool of much more dangerous and sinister people on the party's National Executive. An indication of this was provided when he refused to call to order those of his party comrades who staged a disturbance in the Commons last month.

T. J. PRIDE
Luton, Beds.

SIR: In the report of the National Front AGM featured in *National Front News* it is stated that "the party totally rejected a campaign to introduce a dictatorial form of leadership".

What NFN neglected to mention was that a number of branches (I know myself of two) submitted resolutions for inclusion on the AGM agenda which would have prohibited homosexuals from holding office in the party but the Directorate refused to allow these to go to the AGM.

In other words, the Directorate has effectively banned the members of the party from deciding whether they want their party to be led by queers.

And this in the party that is supposed to have rejected a dictatorial form of leadership!

KEVIN RANDALL
Edmonton, London N. 9

SIR: I must tell you how I admire your dedication, and for sheer guts and determination you surely have no equal in the UK today. A. K. Chesterton was an old friend of mine, so I know a great deal about your patriotic spirit; he said you were the best he had met.

HON. O. G. ALLANSON-WINN
George, South Africa

SIR: The supporters of the NF are heartily sick with the rottenness of the leadership that has destroyed the movement. May you be able to succeed in saving the situation.

G. H. BOFFEY
Gravesend, Kent

For some time the need has existed in the National Front/New National Front for a special formation within the party whose function would be to carry out party tasks needing something above the normal standards of commitment, reliability, discipline, dedication and (sometimes) courage. It has been felt that by the existence of such a unit standards throughout the party generally may be improved by means of the example that the unit would give to others and by the special incentive that would be provided to members (and particularly younger members) to qualify to join it.

It is with this in mind that the New National Front has recently formed STAG, which is an abbreviation of 'Special Tactical Activities Group'. STAG is conceived as being a crack unit within the party, an *elite* of super-activists that will constitute a special task force of high quality, available to travel anywhere and everywhere at short notice to serve the party and which can be relied upon at all times.

Not just anybody may join STAG. Certain standards will be required for selection and anyone failing to measure up to those standards will be rejected — just as anyone who is allowed to join but who later falls from these standards will be expelled.

INTRODUCING SPECIAL TACTICAL ACTIVITIES STAG GROUP

Mr. Melvyn Trutzenbach, of Harlow, has been appointed as the officer in charge of STAG. The first unit of STAG will be based in the Greater London area and its regular duties will encompass activities organised anywhere in the South East of England. It will, however, on occasions send bodies of activists further afield in the country when required.

As soon as there is the interest and personnel available for further units of STAG to be organised in other parts of the United Kingdom, this will be done. Essential to this purpose, however, is the availability of appropriate leadership, as the effective functioning of STAG will depend on the successful operation of the leadership principle.

PRINCIPAL DUTIES

The principle duties of STAG will be as follows:—

- (1) STAG will be expected to provide from its ranks what will eventually become the main body of stewards for party meetings, marches and other such activities.
- (2) STAG will be expected to provide the front-line flag party for marches and to ensure that this flag party achieves the highest standards of smartness and precision in the performance of its role.
- (3) STAG will be expected to provide men to be made responsible for the

personal security of the Leader of the party on all public occasions on which he appears, and for the security of any other leading party officers deemed to require it on any such occasions.

- (4) STAG will be expected to provide bodies of activists available regularly throughout the year to travel to different parts of the United Kingdom to support activities organised by local activists, and to pioneer party activity in new areas where no previous activity has existed — with a view to enlisting the necessary local support for the formation of new branches in such areas.
- (5) STAG will be expected to provide bodies of men on call at a few hours' notice to spearhead any special activity or demonstration called in instant response to the sudden emergence of any political issue calling for such an activity or demonstration.
- (6) STAG will, in addition to pure political activities, organise social and recreational activities which will include camping, hikes, sports and other healthy outdoor pursuits useful in the development of fitness, team spirit and appreciation of Britain's countryside and heritage.

RULES OF MEMBERSHIP

- (a) Applicants for membership of STAG will require to be male and between the ages of 16 and 45 (save in special cases where a particular function is involved requiring senior office, in which case the upper age limit may be extended at the discretion of the officer in charge of the unit).
- (b) Applicants will be required to have served a minimum of six-months' membership of the New National Front and/or National Front.
- (c) Applicants will be required to present themselves for a personal interview and there to satisfy an interviewing officer that they possess the required standards of smartness of appearance, physical health, intelligence, enthusiasm, character and seriousness of political motivation.
- (d) Upon being accepted for membership

of STAG, all applicants would then serve a probationary period of membership of not less than 6 months. A badge denoting their membership will be awarded on satisfactory completion of this six months' probationary membership.

- (e) Upon being notified of an activity, every member of STAG will be expected to be available for that activity and may be excused only on the following grounds:—
 - i. Attendance at work
 - ii. Ill health
 - iii. Domestic commitments of a really serious nature.
 Repeated failure to be present on activities without excuse as specified above will result in expulsion from STAG.
- (f) Expulsion may also result from any failure of standards as specified under Section (c), as well as from any act or behaviour which fell short of the highest standards of discipline or good order or which in any other way reflected discredit on the party.

RELATIONSHIP TO PARTY AS A WHOLE

STAG will not be a unit separate from the party proper but will be an integral and vital part of the party, and must be seen to be so. The activities required of its members shall be in addition to, and not a substitute for, normal party activities in their local branches. A poor record of attendance at these latter activities will result in expulsion from the unit in just the same way as poor attendance of the activities of STAG itself.

HOW TO APPLY

All party members who wish to apply for membership of STAG, and who feel that they have the qualifications required, should send their application to: STAG, New National Front, PO Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB. They should state their name and address and telephone number (if any), age, ethnic origins, occupation, educational or trade qualifications (if any), length of service in the party and any other facts about themselves that they think may be of interest.

More NNF units

Much new active strength has been added to the New National Front over the past month or so, with a further number of branches affiliating themselves to the party.

Recently National Branch Liaison Officer Charles Parker visited Glasgow and formally established a local branch there under the leadership of Andrew Robertson. Glasgow New NF is a mainly young and immensely keen branch which, to its great credit, sent 8 activists to the first New NF march in Chorley on November 23rd.

From modest beginnings in September, the Manchester New NF has made great strides. At its first branch meeting only 5 local members were present but at a recent meeting nearly 30 turned up and now Manchester New NF meetings are attracting more in attendance than those of the old NF for Manchester and Stockport combined.

New NF leader John Tyndall visited Merseyside and spoke to a meeting of local members on November 21st. He found that the local party had fallen into complete disarray. Now a Merseyside New NF has been formed and a campaign of local activities has been planned.

On November 24th Cheltenham & Gloucester branch of the National Front held a meeting and voted to switch allegiance to the New NF, with only 3 dissenting voices. Earlier in the month Canterbury NF had met and voted unanimously to withdraw support from the NF Directorate and to transfer its support to the New NF.

A short time previously the New NF made its first big breakthrough in East London, with the Redbridge branch electing to give its support.

Early in November it was announced that Bournemouth NF had elected at a local branch meeting to join the New NF. We knew sometime before that the branch committee were in support but there had not up till last month been the opportunity for the matter to be put to a full branch meeting. With the support of Bournemouth, the New NF can now claim to have won over most of the Hampshire & Dorset region of the party.

In several more areas moves are afoot to form New NF branches during the coming weeks, mostly by means of conversions from the old party. News of these developments will be given in *Spearhead* as soon as they are confirmed.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

New National Front PROGRESS REPORT

Since the New National Front was launched in June we have deliberately refrained from making any extravagant claims as to the support we have got, or expect to get in the future. Right from the start, we knew that our move would throw the party into considerable confusion, with many members, though agreeing with our ultimate aims, unable in the first instance to understand the necessity for our methods — something only possible with those who had the opportunity to see close-up the full extent of the rot in the old party.

We realised of course that many also would have some doubts at the outset as to whether our venture would succeed, and would wait to see some sign of this before committing themselves to support of it.

For these reasons, we estimated that in the first phase of our development — that is to say the phase immediately following the announcement of our move — about a third, no more, of the party would come over to us, and that our absorption of the remaining two-thirds, or most of it, would take place piecemeal over the following 12 months.

Events have confirmed this estimate with remarkable accuracy. In the first two or three months about a third of the branches and groups of the NF elected to join us. From many of the remainder we received messages that they were with us in sentiment but wanted to wait a while before taking the plunge. At this time the annual elections to the NF National Directorate were coming near, as was also the party's AGM. In many local party units those who wanted to declare their support for the New NF were restrained by colleagues who urged that they should wait until both these events had come and gone to see if they would produce the internal changes that many sought.

Both events have come and gone and, as we predicted long ago, neither produced the desired changes. In the aftermath of them a further number of branches and groups have crossed over to the NNF and at the time of our going to print we have between 55 and 60 affiliated local organisations of various sizes. Allowing for the many branches and groups that had dropped out of the party before the New NF was brought into being, we estimate that this constitutes about half the effective strength of the party.

This is not counting the several branches that for the moment seem to retain one foot in our camp and one foot in that of the old NF, supporting its activities on the one hand

and ours on the other, while continuing to distribute *Spearhead* just as in the past.

In the meantime we are gradually re-activating a number of branches that for the past few months have dropped out of the party altogether.

In addition, there are no less than six branches up to now affiliated with the old NF that have made signs to us that they are about to 'come over' but whom I cannot in absolute honesty report as having done so officially as this copy goes to press. Two of these are in the South of England, two in the Midlands and two in the North. We expect to be able to announce these in our next issue.

INEXORABLE TREND

The picture, in summary, is one of a gradual and, we believe, inexorable trend of support from the old National Front and towards the New National Front. We expect this to accelerate further in the New Year, when the time comes for members to renew their subscriptions and thereby make the decision as to where they are going to send their money for the year.

We have said it before and we say it again: the purpose of the operation we have undertaken is not to write *finis* to the National Front, and in this connection we have discouraged those joining us to talk as if they are 'leaving' the National Front; our purpose is to salvage and rebuild that party by means of internal reform. The object of the New National Front is to create a leverage of **pressure** whereby the party, to preserve its existence, is **forced** to come to terms with us and create a new basis for unification.

Such pressure cannot fail to have effect — unless the members of the NF Directorate are totally off their heads. In simple terms the position is this: in order to protect the position within the party of Mr. Martin Webster and a small circle of similarly sexually-orientated people around him, they are apparently willing to sacrifice from the ranks of the party between 50 and 60 branches and groups — to say nothing of the numerous individuals who have held office in the party with distinction over many years and who have now been sacrificed in preference to the sacrifice of the Gay Clique.

A remarkable achievement for the Directorate, and a remarkable choice of priorities! But can they for very much longer fail to read the writing on the wall?

CHORLEY MARCH SETS NEW STANDARD

Report by JOHN TYNDALL

I recall vividly my shame and embarrassment when taking part in a march of the old National Front in early March of this year. A large part of the column looked, and behaved, like a rabble, while many of my old friends in the party, who had seldom missed a march in the past, whatever the weather and whatever the opposition, were conspicuous by their absence. In their place were a motley crew of newcomers among whom many appeared to have come along for no better reason than the desire to engage in a bit of juvenile exhibitionism.

I had recently resigned from the post of Chairman of the NF and was powerless to do anything about this drop in standards — indeed I did not have much power to do anything when I was Chairman, since the Directorate, and not I, made all the decisions affecting the party.

I resolved there and then that I was going to have nothing more to do with marches of this type, and that in the future an entirely new standard and procedure were going to be set for marches. Even if this meant a drastic reduction in the numbers of marches to begin with, so as to exclude the rabble-like elements, it had to be done. I would prefer, I remember saying to some colleagues, for the number to be cut down to no more than 200 (for a London march) and to 100 (for a provincial march) but that these modest numbers would project the image and maintain the standards of behaviour which we liked to think as true to the once proud traditions of the National Front.

The New National Front march in Chorley, Lancashire, which took place on November 23rd, was the first step in this direction. We had previously intended to wait till later before holding the first New NF march, but our North Western members had expressed eagerness to stage a march in their region to give the party a boost there and in the end we agreed.

NO SCRUFFS OR PUNKS

About 150 took part — not a great number by the standards of some NF marches of the past. We had, however, instructed our local organisers beforehand not to bring along any scruffs, punks or unruly types, since they would not be allowed on the march and would therefore have had a wasted journey.

Before the march began, I broadcast a message on the loudhailer to those present, telling them that we intended to maintain the highest standards of behaviour and dig-

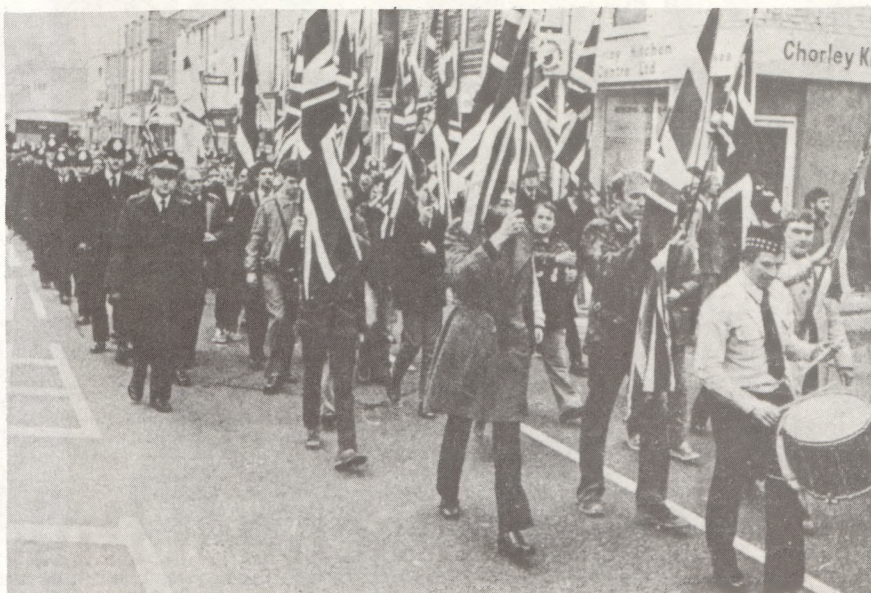
nity on the march, and that a body of stewards under Melvyn Trutzenbach were there to ensure that these standards were kept. There was to be no singing, no disorganised chanting and no saluting or gesticulation. No shouting back at the crowd was to be engaged in, whatever the provocation.

And there was indeed provocation — plenty of it. A red mob of several hundreds had assembled on the route of the march, comprising some of the worst human garbage it has ever been my displeasure to behold. This mob kept up an incessant barrage of insults and abuse at our marchers throughout, but the latter ignored them contemptuously and neither shouted nor gesticulated back once. They made a fine impression on the local towns-

folk, and once again I was proud to be part of them. At the end I thanked them for their admirable conduct — it was a thanks well deserved.

Another noticeable thing about the march column was that, for the first time for a nationalist march for some while, it was representative of all ages and social groups within British society, young and not so young, white collar and blue collar, male and female — much like NF marches in our best days of 1976-78.

At Chorley, where we protested against the killing of British industry by imports, we laid the foundations of a new format for marches, which we shall continue next year. If we can maintain this format and keep our high standards, the greater numbers will come in time.



Part of New NF column at Chorley

Young Nationalists protest against 'Romans'

The Young Nationalists, youth section of the New National Front (pictured right), staged a picket outside the National Theatre in protest against the obscene play *The Romans in Britain* on the play's opening night. Some reports described the protest as being by the 'National Front' but in view of the fact that some picket-boards expressed objection to homosexual acts on the stage, this was hardly likely.





Enfield New NF salute war dead

With it being impossible to hold a NNF national Remembrance Day parade this year, Enfield Branch was one of the units holding their own local parade. This took place in Enfield town centre, where NNF members placed a wreath on the local war memorial.

The wreath commemorated the war dead of Britain, the Commonwealth, Rhodesia and South Africa.

The inevitable red mob turned up and attempted to cause trouble. After screaming at the NNF party, they turned on the police and there were several scuffles and four arrests. The mob shouted "Nazi scum... put the Nazis in the gas chambers" and then trampled, not only on the NNF wreath, but also on other wreaths that had been laid during the morning by local servicemen.

Enfield, and other branches that held their own local Remembrance Day parades, are to be congratulated on their initiative.

Honouring the dead. Wartime and young generation pay homage together.

WANTED, DEAD OR ALIVE —COUNTRY AND WESTERN FANS

£4.00 in advance will buy you a ticket to a foot-stompin, toe-tappin, rootin-tootin ding-dong — and a heapin-helpin of finger-lickin chicken.

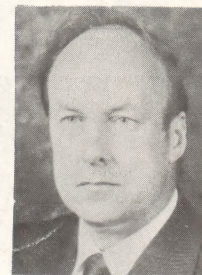
Swing your partner to a real live country band and buy your 'red-eye rot-gut' at the lic bar.

This mighty fine ho-down will take place on Saturday, 3rd January 1981 and is being organised by Greenwich Branch of the New National Front. The stampede will start at 7 p. m.

If you are coming from far outside London and want putting up for the night, please let us know and this can be arranged.

Further information and cash-in-advance for tickets to: P.O. Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

HEAR JOHN TYNDALL ON TAPE



NNF Recordings have produced the first of a series of tapes dealing with topics of interest to nationalists. On this tape are two recorded talks by John Tyndall, each lasting 45 minutes. The talks are:—

- (1) **OUR ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE.** In this talk Tyndall speaks of the world-wide dispersion of the British peoples and their present lack of unity in the face of a common threat to their survival. He stipulates what the Anglo-Saxons must do to recover their once pre-eminent position.
- (2) **BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS:** In this talk Tyndall attacks the policies that have made 2 million unemployed and outlines the nationalist solution put forward by the New National Front.

This tape, entitled Tyndall Speaks, is available from NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB. Price: £3.00 (plus 15p for postage).

This recording is a **MUST** for your tape library.

NNF paper

A tabloid newspaper published in support of the New National Front will appear at the beginning of the New Year. This paper will be called *New Frontier* and will be produced bi-monthly to begin with, later becoming monthly. It will have four pages and will sell at 10p.

Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

Name.....

Address.....

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